



# Quick Facts: Rapid Testing April 2003 – April 2004



## Challenges

- An estimated 850,000–950,000 persons in the United States are living with HIV. Of these, 180,000–280,000 do not know they are infected.
- Of new cases, a disproportionate number are in persons who do not know they are infected.
- Each year at publicly funded testing sites, 27,000–30,000 HIV test results are positive.
- Of those who test positive at CDC-funded public testing sites, 31% do not return for their results.

## Accomplishments

- 21 funding awards in fiscal year 2003 to health departments and community-based organizations (CBOs) for demonstration projects to create models for
  - using rapid testing in clinical settings (4 health departments)
  - partner counseling and referral services (6 health departments)
  - short-stay correctional facilities (4 health departments)
  - outreach testing in non-clinical settings (7 CBOs)
- 20 CDC 3-day training courses on rapid HIV testing beginning in 2003 and going into early 2004 and an additional 20 courses plus 4 train-the-trainer courses scheduled for 2004 into 2005
- 500,000 rapid HIV test kits purchased at reduced rates and distributed to state health departments and CBO grantees by the end of 2004
- Emphasis in select 2004 program announcements on the importance of, and CDC support for, incorporating rapid HIV testing into programs and training

- Publication of Quality Assurance Guidelines for Testing Using the OraQuick<sup>®</sup> Rapid HIV-1 Antibody Test in consultation with private and public partners and *Rapid HIV-1 Antibody Testing during Labor and Delivery for Women of Unknown HIV Status: A Practical Guide and Model Protocol*
- 4 articles on rapid HIV testing: 3 in CDC's *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* and 1 in the peer-reviewed journal *AIDS*
- Surveillance in 14 health departments to monitor rapid HIV antibody test implementation and client acceptability